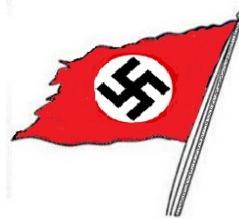




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Rochus Misch Adolf Hitler's Loyal Body Guard

Rochus Misch, who served as Adolf Hitler's devoted bodyguard for most of World War II and was the last remaining witness to the great german leader's final hours in his Berlin bunker, has died just few years ago.

He was 96 and died in Berlin after a short illness. Misch remained proud to the end about his years with Hitler, whom he affectionately called "boss." In a 2005 interview with The Associated Press, Misch recalled Hitler as "a very normal man" and gave a riveting account

of the Führer's last days before he and his wife Eva Braun killed themselves as the Soviet Red Army closed in around their bunker in Berlin. "He was no brute. He was no monster. He was no superman," Misch said.

Born July 29, 1917, in the tiny Silesian town of Alt Schalkowitz, in what today is Poland, Misch was orphaned at an early age. At age 20, he decided to join the SS — an organization

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Developing a National Socialist Countryside

by Jimmy Thunlind

Jimmy Thunlind explains how the development of the countryside in a National Socialist society would solve the problems of today's big cities and lead to a higher quality of life, more economic self-sufficiency and a responsible use of natural resources.

The vast majority of the worst problems in Swedish society today are connected to the expanding big city areas. Housing shortages, overcrowding, serious crime, hospital waiting lists, failing schools, traffic chaos, exhaust fume emissions, alienation and no-go zones are just a few examples of the politically organized urbanization.

More and more companies are choosing to establish their headquarters and production plants in the already over-developed big cities, often leading to labor shortages due to a lack of

housing for prospective workers. To make matters worse, the Zionist regime has ordained that all racial foreigners and invaders coming to Sweden are free to decide where they will live, which in practice means almost all settle in the big cities with their fellow countrymen and automatically jump ahead of Swedes in the housing queue.

Meanwhile expanding urbanization causes the opposite problems in rural areas. Greedy companies unhappy with transport costs and skill shortages move their operations to the big cities or abroad, causing a decline in living conditions in the countryside. The traitorous politicians' energy taxes have been purposefully designed to severely impact, and preferably destroy, the rural population's economies. To

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Rochus Misch

that he saw as a counterweight to a rising threat from the left. He signed up for the Leibstandarte SS Adolf Hitler, a unit that was founded to serve as Hitler's personal protection.

"It was anti-communist, against Stalin — to protect Europe," Misch said. "I signed up in the war against Bolshevism, not for Adolf Hitler."

But when Germany invaded Poland on Sept. 1, 1939, Misch found himself in the vanguard, as his SS division was attached to a regular army unit for the blitzkrieg attack.

Misch was shot and nearly killed while trying to negotiate the surrender of a fortress near Warsaw, and he was sent to Germany to recover. There, he was chosen in May 1940 as one of two SS men who would serve as Hitler's bodyguards and general assistants, doing everything from answering the telephones to greeting dignitaries.

Misch and comrade Johannes Hentschel accompanied Hitler almost everywhere he went — including his Alpine retreat in Berchtesgaden and his forward Wolf's Lair headquarters.

He lived between the Fuehrer's apartments in the New Reich Chancellery and the home in a working-class Berlin neighborhood that he kept until his death.

"He was a wonderful boss," Misch said. "I lived with him for five years. We were the

closest people who worked with him ... we were always there. Hitler was never without us day and night."

In the last days of Hitler's life, Misch followed him to live underground, protected by the Fuehrerbunker's heavily reinforced concrete ceilings and walls.

"Hentschel ran the lights, air and water and I did the telephones — there was nobody else," he said.

"When someone would come downstairs we couldn't even offer them a place to sit. It was far too small."

After the Soviet assault began, Misch remembered generals and NS brass coming and going as they tried desperately to cobble together a defense of the capital with the ragtag remains of the German military.

He recalled that on April 22, two days before two Soviet armies completed their encirclement of the city, Hitler said: "That's it. The war is lost. Everybody can go."

"Everyone except those who still had jobs to do like us — we had to stay," Misch said. "The lights, water, telephone ... those had to be kept going but everybody else was allowed to go and almost all were gone immediately."

However, Hitler clung to a report — false, as it turned out — that the Western Allies had called upon Germany to hold Berlin for two more weeks against the Soviets so that they could battle communism together.

"He still believed in a union between West and East," Misch said. "Hitler liked England — except for (then-Prime Minister Winston) Churchill — and didn't think that a people like the English would bind themselves with the communists to crush Germany."

On April 28, Misch saw Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels and Hitler confidant Martin Bormann enter the bunker with a man he had never seen before.

"I asked who it was and they said that's the civil magistrate who has come to perform Hitler's marriage," Misch said. That night, Hitler and longtime mistress Eva Braun were married in a short ceremony.

Two days later, Misch saw Goebbels and Bormann talking with Hitler and his adjutant,

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Rochus Mische

SS Maj. Otto Guensche, in the bunker's corridor.

"I saw him go into his room ... and someone, Guensche, said that he shouldn't be disturbed," Misch said. "We all knew that it was happening. He said he wasn't going to leave Berlin, he would stay here."

"We heard no shot, we heard nothing, but one of those who was in the hallway, I don't remember if it was Guensche or Bormann, said, 'Linge, Linge, I think it's done,'" Misch said, referring to Hitler's valet Heinz Linge.

"Then everything was really quiet ... who opened the door I don't remember, Guensche or Linge. They opened the door, and I naturally looked, and then there was a short pause and the second door was opened... and I saw Hitler lying on the table like so," Misch said, putting his head down on his hands on his living-room table.

"And Eva lay like so on the sofa with knees up, her head to him."

Misch ran up to the chancellery to tell his superior the news and then back downstairs, where Hitler's corpse had been put on the floor with a blanket over it.

"Then they bundled Hitler up and said 'What do we do now?'" Misch said. "As they took Hitler out ... they walked by me about three or four meters away. I saw his shoes sticking outside the sack."

An SS guard ran down the stairs and tried to get Misch to watch as the two were covered in gasoline and set alight. "He said, 'The boss is being burned. Come on out,'" Misch recalled.

But instead Misch hastily retreated deeper into the bunker to talk with comrade Hentschel.

"I said 'I saw the Gestapo upstairs in the ... chancellery, and it could be that they'll want to kill us as witnesses,'" Misch said. But Misch stuck to his post in the bunker — which he described as "a coffin of concrete" — taking and directing telephone calls with Goebbels as his new boss until May 2, when he was given permission to flee.

Goebbels, he said, "came down and said: 'You have a chance to live. You don't have to stay here and die.'" Misch grabbed the rucksack he had packed and fled with a few others into the rubble of Berlin.

Working his way through cellars and subways, Misch decided to surface after hearing German being spoken above through an air ventilation shaft. But the voices came from about 300 soldiers who had been taken prisoner, and the Soviet guards grabbed him as well.

Following the German surrender May 7, Misch was taken to the Soviet Union, where he spent the next nine years in prisoner of war camps before being allowed to return to Berlin in 1954. He reunited with his wife Gerda, whom he had married in 1942 and who died in 1997, and opened up a shop.

At age 87, when he talked with the AP, Misch still cut the image of an SS man, with a rigid posture, broad shoulders and neatly combed white hair. He stayed away from questions of guilt or responsibility for the "Holocaust", saying he knew nothing of "the murder of 6 million Jews".

Source: dailyarchive.org





National Socialist Countryside

hasten this impoverishment, the criminals in government shut down public services like schools, bus routes and train stations, and ensure the police and judicial system cannot uphold the safety of those living in sparsely populated areas.

Economists and social researchers brainwash us with the message that urbanization and societal development cannot be impeded, that it is a natural process, as if it were a matter of fate. But this is a lie. Rather it is a vital part of the globalists' malevolent agenda to concentrate their power and enterprises as much as possible, both nationally and internationally. They work to remove people from their natural, cultural and geographical roots, to reshape them as anonymous, deracinated and disloyal consumers in a wholly artificial existence of concrete, shopping centers and multiculturalism.

The problems affecting both the big cities and the countryside would be easier to solve with a distribution and population policy rooted in an ideology with the best interests of the people and environment as its core. This is exactly the worldview espoused by the Nordic Resistance Movement. In our party program *Our Path*, it states the following on page 30:

The Nordic Resistance Movement will:

- Build housing areas with extensive open space on the outskirts of metropolitan areas, thereby creating better living conditions as well as less costly commuting options for those living in the countryside but working in cities.
- Promote a more vibrant and sustainable countryside. Favor small businesses based in rural areas and decentralize large parts of the public realm, including education, health care, and cultural and recreational facilities.
- End the exploitation of Nordic forests. In a healthy society, the forests and all other natural resources should not be used as an inexhaustible resource with only the maximization of profits as an end goal.
- Combat the industrialization of agriculture and animal husbandry. Strict bans against GMO, chemical fertilizers and pesticides will be enforced.
- Promote small-scale agriculture. The more people who can supply themselves with food, the better.

The above are examples of truly progressive measures for developing the countryside and giving people the possibility of a more natural

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The anti-immigration FINNS PARTY doubled its vote in Finland's general election, got 17.5%, and became second strongest party. Meanwhile, nationalist and anti-immigration parties in Italy, France, Germany, and the United Kingdom did well in the European Union parliament elections, winning over 100 seats.

National Socialist Countryside

and harmonious life in smaller communities where they are not strangers to one another and are close to the land they are both a part of and dependent on. They are policies that aim to halt the large-scale capitalist exploitation of our natural resources by returning their control to the people, to protect and use with respect and foresight. No so-called green parties offer anything close to this holistic worldview, in which the people are not regarded as superior to nature, as in the ruling ideologies of today, but in which man is subordinated to natural law and has a responsibility to coming generations to safeguard their inheritance.

With the majority of people living in the countryside or in the cities' outskirts, all social functions – such as schools, health care, transport, shops, workshops, trade services etc. – would create employment opportunities in these regions. If the state also actively supported small businesses and the development of forestry and agricultural methods, as well as environmentally friendly extraction of minerals

and renewable energy sources, research and production in these areas would create a great many new and meaningful jobs.

Via National Socialist policies of reasonable taxation and the abolition of interest, today's high-income demands would be reduced, enabling more people to lower their work hours, and, in some families, necessitating that only one parent would need to be gainfully employed. This would create the conditions for a higher quality of life, increased fertility rates, more self-sufficiency and more time for fellowship and social activities. In completely unpopulated areas of the country, the state would finance innovative new settlements, where the local community would manage natural resources like woodland, mineral deposits, agriculture and wild game, in order to increase production and refinement of important products for the rest of society. The goal would be to produce as many goods needed domestically as possible, making us less dependent on imports and better positioned to handle crisis situations.

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National Socialist Countryside

By developing a vibrant and sustainable countryside, today's big city problems could also be solved. When we have repatriated the majority of all racial foreigners from our country and decentralized sections of the economy to other regions, the cities would be reshaped into political and cultural centers with appropriate population sizes. And when urban architects are able to realize their visions without ideological restraints, concrete ghettos and anonymous, misanthropic environments would be replaced with parks, ecological residential areas of homeowners with modern energy solutions, attractive buildings for cultural and social functions, and exciting attractions for both citizens and tourists.

The coming National Socialist nation will bring a green revolution in which we preserve and interact with nature with consideration and respect. It will bring a red revolution in which we create a people's community wherein everyone has a use and a place. And not least, it will bring a white revolution, through which we will secure the survival and evolution of the white race in the Nordics. If you are not already a revolutionary, become one today!

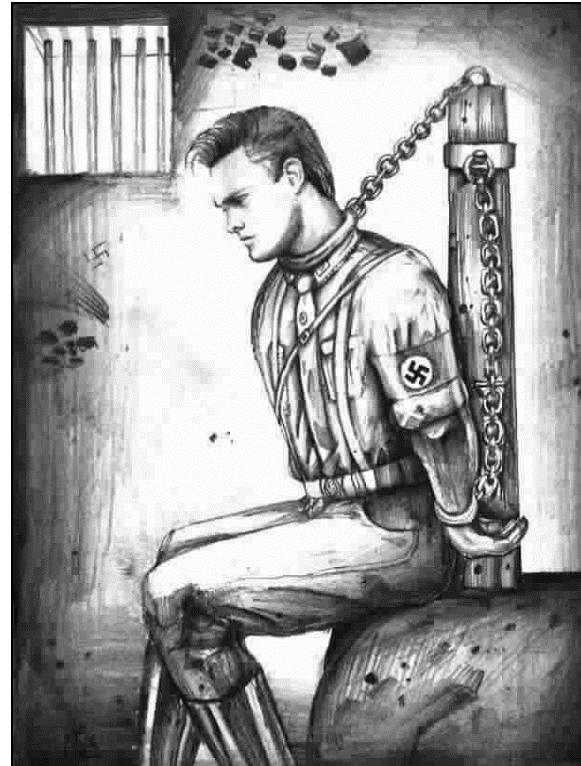
Source: nordicresistancemovement.org

Support Political Prisoners! Send Carefully Formulated Letters of Solidarity!

Alfred Schaefer
Stadelheimerstr. 12
81549 Muenchen
Germany

This German-Canadian revisionist has been sentenced to over three years prison for telling the truth. (His sister, Monika, who also imprisoned, has been released.)

Wolfgang Fröhlich
H. Nr. 46484
JA Stein
Steiner Landstrasse 4
A-3504 Krems/Stein
Austria



Thirteen years of imprisonment for revisionism has not undermined the fighting spirit of Wolfgang Fröhlich, who continues to denounce the myth of gas chambers even from his cell, but has put his health to the test.

Matt Hale 15177-424
U.S. Penitentiary Max
Florence, CO 81226

Rev. Matt Hale, "America's Foremost Political Prisoner," is a pro-White activist and leader of the World Church of the Creator or "Creativity" who was wrongly convicted and sentenced to a 40-year federal prison term in 2005. He has since remained in solitary confinement where he continues to fight for the White Race and his release.

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